

# NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

## AN AMERICAN INTERNAL POLICY.

### FIRST—PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC FRANCHISES.

The Values Created by the Community Should Belong to the Community.

### SECOND—DESTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS.

No Monopolization of the National Resources by Lawless Private Combinations More Powerful Than the People's Government.

### THIRD—A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

Every Citizen to Contribute to the Support of the Government According to His Means, and Not According to His Necessities.

### FOURTH—ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

The Senate, Now Becoming the Private Property of Corporations and Bosses, to Be Made Truly Representative, and the State Legislatures to Be Redeemed from Recurring Scandals.

### FIFTH—NATIONAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

As the Duties of Citizenship Are Both General and Local, Every Government, General and Local, Should Do Its Share Toward Fitting Every Individual to Perform Them.

### SIXTH—CURRENCY REFORM.

All the Nation's Money to Be Issued by the Nation's Government, and Its Supply to Be Regulated by the People and Not by the Banks.

### Now Kill the East River Job.

The Mayor's refusal to approve the Rapid Transit amendments is, of course, based on the belief that the city ought to build and own the road itself. A story was published yesterday to the effect that the Tammany leaders intended to grant a franchise to a private corporation under the provisions of the East River Tunnel bill; that they had a deal for this purpose all arranged, and that they would be enabled in this way to take the matter out of the hands of the Rapid Transit Commission, and make their own bargain.

The Journal gives no credence to this wild theory. The situation is clear enough on its face. When the amendments were introduced the prospects of municipal construction seemed hopeless, and there was a private offer which, at the outset, met with considerable favor. But subsequent consideration developed the fact that the city was amply able to dig its own tunnel, the private offer was withdrawn, and the amendments became superfluous.

Nevertheless the East River Tunnel bill could be made to lend itself to precisely such a job as yesterday's story described. It authorizes the Municipal Assembly to grant franchises to railroad corporations for fifty years, with the privilege of extension for twenty-five years more, for the construction of tunnels anywhere in the city. The only compensation required is 3 per cent of the net profits, not the gross receipts—in other words, there is no guaranty of any compensation at all.

This outrageous scheme must be killed. The people were not particularly enamored of it when they supposed that it merely authorized the construction of a tunnel under the East River, but now that it is known to permit the whole city to be honeycombed with private underground railroads, operated practically without compensation to the public, they cannot tolerate it for an instant.

The Mayor has inadvertently signed that bill, but it still has to pass the scrutiny of the Governor. Now that he knows its character he cannot doubt that his duty is to veto it.

The Evening Journal, moved by Andrew Carnegie's announced intention of devoting his fortune to the public good, has published an interesting symposium of opinions on the question: "How would I spend \$100,000,000 so as best to serve humanity?" The suggestions elicited furnish a fascinating study, and show that if millionaires only understood their real interests they could get infinitely more pleasure from work for the general welfare than from the childish round of dinners and fancy balls.

Julian Hawthorne would spend \$50,000,000 in exporting the negroes to Brazil, for the good of both races, and the rest for fostering arts, sciences, industries and unostentatious charities. He would aid poor men of genius to make great discoveries, and would establish an art centre in the Middle West.

At this place I would construct art galleries on a scale similar to the large buildings at the Chicago Fair—only the building would be made of lasting material. In these galleries I would place the masterpieces of the world in painting and sculpture.

In order to make a lasting impression on the public, work of art would be displayed in a room by itself, with an appropriate setting, everything pertaining to the subject portrayed would be clustered about it, and the whole would serve as a comprehensive object lesson.

Mrs. Rebecca Cohen, who has had experience in the East Side tailor shops, would spend the money in raising the wages of poor working people.

Mrs. Martha Bergen believes in giving women a chance to work. "It's work the poor want, after all," she says, "not charity."

Mrs. Mary Casey would "build plenty of hospitals, where they wouldn't turn you out half cured."

Edward A. Moffett, the editor of the Bricklayer and Mason, makes this interesting suggestion:

Mr. Carnegie help make marriage a possible

thing with poor men and women, and he shall have helped the great majority to advance itself. Poverty compels many of them to unnatural celibacy, when it doesn't force them to worse. One hundred millions of dollars would save thousands from sorrow and sin. In marriage lies the security of society; and is the temporal destiny of man and woman.

Let him establish a great endowment fund of the kind suggested, and thousands would breathe his name with embracing breaths. And their children would bless his memory for having made their being possible, or their coming at least welcome.

Jerome F. Healy, Secretary-Treasurer of Typographical Union No. 6, proposes that a great part of the money should be invested in a vast and beautiful playground.

Edward F. Farrell, Labor Commissioner of the Board of Education, thinks that the best use for the money would be to put it into the public schools, and James J. Murphy, ex-President of Typographical Union No. 6, believes it should be applied to the establishment of institutions of learning, and especially to the promotion of the science of medicine.

John Phillips, National Secretary of the Hatters' Union, and M. J. Flaherty, Secretary of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, think that such a fortune as Mr. Carnegie's would do the most good if it were applied to the organization of labor.

Mr. Carnegie has set an example that is certain to be followed. Most of our rich men hitherto have been absorbed in acquiring money, but it is an infinitely more fascinating pursuit to spend it. The art of spending wisely and well will soon be studied as assiduously as the art of piling up.

### NO IMITATOR OF REED WANTED.

It is more important to know what measures the Speaker will favor or oppose than the section of the country from which he comes. We need the Nicaragua Canal, and we should improve, extend and protect commerce to the West and to Eastern Asia.

The retirement of Reed from the Speakership gives pertinency to this comment as to his successor's views on the Nicaragua Canal. The country does not want, nor can the Republican party afford to have, another friend of Huntington and the Pacific railroads in the Speaker's chair. Reed boldly blocked the passage of the canal bill in the interest of these corporations.

Mr. Sherman, of New York, or whoever is most likely to be the choice of the Republican caucus, should be made to declare himself on this important matter of building the isthmian waterway by the Congressmen from the West and South before they pledge him a single vote. If he is going to follow in Reed's tortuous path they ought to know it before it is too late.

### DEATH IN UNKNOWN REMEDIES.

The newest drug killed a woman in Pittsburgh the other day, just twenty minutes after she swallowed it. The dose was taken for headache; result, horrible agony and death. Symptoms of corrosive poisoning were present.

Coal products are substances of uncertain action that have already caused many deaths, often from the chief ingredients of headache powders. Antipyrine, once extolled as the great pain-allayer and sleep-producer, is now regarded with suspicion, and its use rejected by many physicians. So with other discoveries among this group of aniline products that once were supposed to possess peculiar powers. Their day has proved a brief one.

The death just recorded is the fifth in Pittsburgh alone. How many have occurred elsewhere? How many persons have recently died because they in ignorance decided to prescribe for themselves?

Beware of new medicines! So say all the old college professors. Why? Because their action is not proved and tried, because they are unknown drugs, mysterious, and of dreadful possibilities. The verdict of the Coroner's jury in this particular instance will result in legislation against the sale of patent preparations which aim to cure while they kill. At a terrible price, some good will thus result from this awful sacrifice of a human life.

That expert observer of human nature, the late P. T. Barnum, is authority for the statement that the American people love to be humbugged. They love to dose themselves; they are the chief medicine takers of the world. But why kill themselves barbarously? Why use hideous poisons to



The Delicacies of the Season.

and death, when there are easy, gentle, alluring poisons equally efficacious, acting slowly and without the agony that may lurk in unknown drugs.

Let druggists warn would-be homicides and suicides that rush to destruction in their efforts to allay pain through the agency of humbug remedies that silly combinations are not always harmless and idiotic self-prescribing may be dangerous.

They that are well need no physician. How about those who are not? If a drug is needed, why not a doctor? The ordeal and trouble of going to one gives us pause, and the wise endure pains and aches a little longer, which often pass and are felt no more. But the mass of the population, "maistly fules," Carlyle said, take their patent medicines and die.

As with children, such ignorance needs to be protected against itself. It is the office of legislation everywhere to do it, to save the witless citizens of the State from their own imbecility. Their families may need them.

### POSSIBILITIES OF A NATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

There is a general misconception that a national telegraph will benefit only a small portion of our people. In a similar way our Democratic Postmaster-General, Mr. Wilson, said: "No probable reduction of rates or increase of facilities would greatly multiply the number of patrons, compared with all the people." Could absurdity go further? In the first place, it is a fact that the popular, the social use of the telegraph is in Europe vastly greater than with us; in Great Britain there are 184 telegrams sent annually to every 100 persons; with us, with twice the population, there are but 95 messages to every 100 persons. What can the cause be but the national telegraph over there and the private one here?

And now another though a similar comparison. The President of our Western Union admits that 46 per cent of all telegrams sent by his company are speculative in character, 34 per cent belong to legitimate trade, 12 per cent are press dispatches, and only 8 per cent are of a social character. How different it is in Europe! In Belgium social popular messages constitute 55 to 63 per cent of all; in Switzerland they are 61 per cent.

In England the social business is four times greater than with us, and in proportion to population, eight times larger. How foolish, then, to think that a national telegraph will benefit only the few! Now the wealthy use the telegraph all they wish, but to the poor, and even those in moderate circumstances, the present rates are practically prohibitive. We suppose that at the time the post office was made a national institution there also were people who thought it would benefit only the few, and yet is there any social political machinery that has added so much to the popular welfare?

Before long the people at large will use the telegraph fully as much if not more than they now use the mails—and not for speculative, but for social purposes.

### Something Going to Drop.

Editor of the New York Journal:

I am glad to see that there is one newspaper in New York that does not sell its principle for money and that does not fear political influence.

Had the disgraceful case of the Grand Jury in the Molleux done occurred in a Southern or Western city, where the wits of the people are not dimmed by opiates and vices, a demonstration against the members of the jury would have resulted which would be a lasting lesson in regard to such matters.

Rich criminals cannot be convicted in New York or vicinity, as is amply proved by the records. Not even the Journal can secure justice in the case which has opened the chasm between the rich and poor still wider, and into which something is soon going to drop.

HERRMANN OTTMANN.

New York, May 10.

### Truth About Pulls.

Editor of the New York Journal:

I was very much interested in your able editorial on "Pulls" in this morning's issue. You put the case exactly and to the point.

G. L. N.

Brooklyn, May 10.

### Rockefeller.

It is said his income is only some \$25 a minute. But with the aristocratic economy he is able to live within it.

Yet by closely watching his reckoned, in a few years more, it is reckoned, he'll be in easy circumstances.

On \$25 a second. —Chicago Tribune.

## BASEBALL AND GOSPEL. A KANSAS SERMON.

SECRETARY HARRY L. MARKELL, of the Kansas City Y. M. C. A., delivered an address at the Y. M. C. A. a few days ago on the unique subject, "A Game of Gospel Baseball." The talk was illustrated on a score board.

A regulation baseball diamond was laid out and all the paraphernalia properly placed.

"Faith" was first base; "the Church," second base; "personal work," third base, and "home" was heaven.

The ball is sin. Morality, a good player, takes the bat of good deeds, makes a hit and starts for first base, "Faith," but Shortstop Unbelief catches the ball and Morality never reaches "first."

Another runner gets to second, "the Church," and stays there. When a player can reach third (personal work), said Mr. Markell, or is interested enough to take up personal work, he feels pretty safe, for there he comes under the care of the coaches, which is the Holy Spirit. When a player reaches this point he is reasonably sure of the home plate, heaven.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Markell said he would like to know at what points in the game his individual hearers were. That the metaphors were not Greek to many in the audience was

shown by the fact that several described in a graphic manner on which base they were standing and how they arrived there.

"I was a 'Morality' man," said one middle-aged man. "I was what I thought a good player, and thought my record would carry me through. I had a good record and my batting average was over .300. I made a hit every time I got a chance to do a good turn, but I thought it wasn't worth while to put on a uniform. Finally I found out that my record wasn't down on the official score book. All my hits weren't counting, for the official scorer didn't take them down, and I found myself away down at the foot. Then I put on a uniform and got to first base, Faith, easy. Then I thought I could not second, and I was about to join the Church, when the catcher, who was the devil, threw me out at second, and I died there for that inning. But I am having another inning, and I hope to make the circuit of the bases this time."

"I didn't make the brother's mistake of trying to play the game all by myself," said a young man, "but I made another mistake just as bad. I went at it all right, and got to second, the Church, all right. But I thought I could cut third and get home without doing personal work. That was where I made my mistake, and I am now in the am watching third mighty sharp, and I trust to score when the time comes."

I got as far as third, and I said another, 'and for a long time I thought I would die there. But I have started for home and I don't believe I will be nailed at the plate.'

## DIPLOMATIC SWALLOWTAILS.

(By Mark Twain.)

FOR a long time we have been reaping damage from a couple of disastrous precedents. One is the precedent of shabby pay to public servants standing for the power and dignity of the Republic in foreign lands; the other is a precedent condemning them to exhibit themselves officially in clothes which are not only without grace or dignity, but are a pretty loud and pious rebuke to the vain and frivolous costumes worn by the other officials. To our day an American Ambassador's official costume remains under the reproach of these defects. At a public function in a European court all foreign representatives except ours wear clothes which in some way distinguish them from the unofficial throng, and mark them as standing for their countries. But

our representative appears in a plain black swallowtail, which stands for neither country nor people. It has no nationality. It is found in all countries; it is as international as a nightshirt.

It has no particular meaning; but our Government tries to give it one; it tries to make it stand for republican simplicity, modesty, and unpretentiousness. Tries, and without doubt fails; for it is not conceivable that this sort of ostentation simplicity deceives any one. The statue that adorns the modesty with a leaf really brings modesty under a microscope. It is a declaration of ungracious independence in the matter of manners, and is unbecomingly, it says to all around: "In Rome we do not choose to do as Rome does, we refuse to respect your tastes and your traditions; we make no sacrifices to any one's customs and prejudices; we yield no ground to the courtesies of life; we prefer our manners, and intrude them here."—Forum.

## THE KITE AS A WEATHER PROPHET. ITS RECENT PROGRESS.

In full force. The extent of the electrical excitement of the kite wire is in proportion to the intensity of the storm, and instead of lessening two-thirds of the electricity there may be a decrease of seven-eighths.

When a thunder storm approaches to within twenty miles of the kites I may get more electric force with my electric collector at a height of one hundred feet than I would get, after the storm had passed, with my electric collector at a height of eight hundred feet. I have not yet left my kite electric apparatus aloft during a passing thunder storm, for two reasons. First, the lightning would be almost certain to strike so good a conductor as a kite-sustained copper wire, and, second, the rush of wind in advance of such a storm would destroy the strongest kite ever made, or break the kite cable.

Marconi has shown us that sparks radiate force

infante and sent aloft a ponderous balloon with a man suspended below it. I am an eye almost without data obtained during a dead calm. On April 25, 1890, I sent up my first hot-air balloon in a light wind, with a self-recording thermometer suspended about twelve feet below it, at 8.15 p. m. The earth temperature was 69 degrees, while the temperature aloft was 66 degrees, a fall of 3 degrees. The hot air in the balloon seemed to have no effect on the thermometer, because the hot air and smoke ascended twelve feet ahead of the thermometer, and when the balloon began to fall the hot air issuing from it still ascended.

Electric wire tests will also soon be made with this balloon as well as tests of wireless telegraphy. The most marked advance which I have recently made in kite electricity is to send aloft a Leyden jar, suspended from the kite-cable. Electric sparks were drawn from the jar when it was within



ASCERTAINING THE DISTANCE AND DIRECTION OF A THUNDER STORM BY MEANS OF KITES.

to great distances, depending on the height from which the sparks emanate. The electric force of the coil-spark in wireless telegraphy is of a lower tension and different wave-length from that in atmospheric electricity, yet it is obvious that the lightning flash may cause effects at vastly greater distances than any covered by the tamer electricity manufactured artificially, unless we consider the wonderful high-tension electric forces handled by Tesla. The forecasts of the approach of thunder storms which are hundreds of miles away are indicated at Bayonne by the flashing of the kite wire, and part of the work which I am carrying on is to attempt to locate the exact distance of the thunder storm within a few miles, as the ocean cable experts now locate the exact point in the break in an ocean cable.

The hot-air or gas balloon, operated in co-operation with Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, is also a valuable weather prophet at times when kites cannot be flown, owing to dead calms, and when there is no time to

sixty feet of the earth, and powerful brush lights formed with a hissing sound when the terminals were four inches apart. This will enable me to measure the distance of a thunder storm with much greater accuracy and without the use of very expensive and delicate instruments. The thermometer tests of the upper air are still actively under way at Blue Hill Observatory, at Bayonne, and so far as known, at Washington, D. C., and at the sixteen kite observation stations established by the Weather Bureau in the central West. The European meteorological observatories are rapidly being equipped with kites, as pointed out by A. L. Rotch, director and founder of Blue Hill Observatory. Reports of the kite observations in Europe and by the Weather Bureau are still pending, and thousands of kite observations in all parts of the world will doubtless soon be classified, when I hope to have the honor of presenting still later facts. Meantime, my experiments at Bayonne will continue along new and difficult lines of investigation.

Bayonne, N. J.

WILLIAM A. EDDY.

## SIGNAL CORPS TRIES "WIRELESS." GENERAL GREELY'S REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—General Greely to-night made the first authoritative statement as to the progress making in the development of wireless telegraphy under the auspices of the United States Signal Corps. The important conclusion is reached by General Greely that the wireless system is not likely to supplant the ordinary methods of telegraphic communication. The results so far obtained have been uncertain.

"Since the announcement of the tests in space telegraphy by Signor Marconi two years ago," says General Greely, "the subject has been under consideration by this signal corps of the army, and recently experiments have been begun with the object of thoroughly testing the value of this means of communication for military and other governmental purposes."

"Special apparatus has been designed and constructed for these tests which have already shown sufficient promise to warrant further and systematic trials. In view of the great public interest, and in order to facilitate experiments by other scientists in the United States, it is deemed proper to put forth this statement of operations to the present time."

"In the experiments thus far several forms of transmitters for the generation of the Herizian waves have been used, and much promise has been realized from use of a large alternating current coil in all as a generator. Instead of the ordinary Ruhmkorff coil employed by Marconi. This coil is energized by a three-quarter horsepower rotary transformer, furnishing one hundred and twenty-five volts alternating potential, and this arrangement makes a very powerful and efficient source of Herizian radiation."

"The former receiver used has been substantially the Branley 'coherer,' discovered in 1891, and the signals transmitted are recorded upon a receiving tape."

"The transmitter has been mounted upon the west elevation of the State, War and Navy building, utilizing the present wooden flagpole as

the vertical wire for the transmitter. The receiver was first placed at the old naval observatory grounds, about three-quarters of a mile distant, and later moved to the signal corps station, at Fort Myer, Va.

"During the experiments constant communication by heliograph and flag between the transmitting and receiving stations has been kept up by the trained men of the regular signal corps, and this has greatly facilitated the work of experimenting. Signals, letters and words have been transmitted and received between those stations, but the great delicacy and constant adjustment required in the present receiver have made the transmission of regular messages as yet unreliable and uncertain. The presence of large buildings and masses of iron and metal, necessarily present in cities, make such places undesirable for carrying on experiments of this character. The distance over which signals may be transmitted by a given apparatus is a function of the height of the vertical wire used at either end, and this has naturally suggested the use of small gas balloons such as have already been used for signal and other purposes by the signal corps. A supply of these balloons has already been obtained, and will be used for this purpose in the near future."

"That there is a field of usefulness for space telegraphy is undoubted, but that it will supplant to a material extent the use of wire for ordinary commercial telegraphy is not believed. Its value for connection between lighthouses and lightships and the shore at points where cables cannot now be permanently maintained, will be great. For signalling between ships at sea and to replace ordinary flag methods in use between naval vessels, it should prove invaluable, since no kind of weather, neither fog, darkness, nor storm avails to effect its use."

"The use of metal reflectors to augment and direct the radiation to particular points has already met with partial success, and should be thoroughly investigated. At present the radiation proceeds from the transmitter in all directions, and the same message can be received at any

point within the proper radius, at which a receiver is placed. A satisfactory directing reflector, and a receiver of the proper electrical capacity, or, in other words, tuned to the vibrations of the particular transmitter, would make a great advance in space telegraphy and do much toward the extension of its field of practical usefulness."

"While secrecy of transmission is among the probabilities, the present stage of experiment does not justify its positive prediction."

### To Funston.

Thy name, O gallant Kansan, is a terror  
And a nightmare to the poetaster.

It doth not lend itself beseechingly  
To the vagrant rhymster. It trippeth not

Along the bosky dells of poetry,  
Chased by the eager muse.

Funston! 'Tis a name

To grasp at either end and swing in air  
To elude some boasting enemy to death!

Funston! It has a Kansas sort of sound,  
That well befits a Kansas hurricane.

Begun in fun and ending with a stum  
That spreads all over both the counties.

'Tis not a thing of beauty nor a joy  
To the Philistines. It means trouble.

Thunder, lightning, and woe, and sudden death,  
And ground torn up, and knock-out drops and blood.

And whirling terrors, and black destruction,  
And no tornado cellar!

Go it, O mighty Funston, fighting Funston!  
What though thy weight be hardly more than one-ton?

Not size, but quality it is that counts;  
It is the mind, and not the meat, that mounts.

There's nothing in the make-up of a name,  
"Funston" shall fill the sounding trump of fame.

Yea, beam fame's drum with loud resounding thud,  
And evermore thy foe's name shall be mud!

—Chicago Tribune.

### A Damaging Communication.

"I see that Governor Tamm has congratulated Matt Quay."

"Can you try Matt for that, can't they?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.